

Tlas discusses Soviet arms

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (R)—Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas had talks with Soviet Defence Minister Dmitri Ustinov today, TASS news agency reported. Gen. Tlas, who arrived in Moscow earlier today, is the first high-ranking Syrian official to come to Moscow since Chief of Staff Hikmat Sbeibati cut short a visit last November. Tass said today's meeting, described as friendly, touched on Soviet arms supplies to Damascus, which the Kremlin has been reassessing since Syria agreed with its neighbour Iraq to work towards a military alliance. Arab diplomatic sources reported last month that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad had cancelled a trip to Moscow because of Soviet plans to review its arms supplies to his country.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY JANUARY 5, 1979 — SAFAR 7, 1399

Israeli media angered at Bakhtiar

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (R)—The newspaper Maariv said today that a future cut-off in Iranian oil for this country "can, of course, harm Israel, but it is doubtful if it will help Iran." The afternoon daily was commenting on a forecast by Iranian premier-designate Shapour Bakhtiar in Tehran yesterday that his country would not go on supplying the Israel with oil. Another Israeli paper, the Trades Union Federation daily Davar, welcomed "with pleasure" a statement in Washington by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger that Washington would honour its agreements to provide oil to Israel if supplies to this country became critical as a result of events in Iran. Israel, boycotted by most other oil-producing nations, has been partially dependent on Iran for supplies of crude.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Begin promises new Jewish settlements on West Bank during stormy Likud Party conclave

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 4 (R)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today Israel would continue to establish new settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, Israel Radio reported. But this would be done when and where the government decided and not at the behest of groups such as the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim. Mr. Begin was quoted as saying, "The radio was reporting on a 12-hour closed door meeting of

the Likud Party faction in the Knesset which Mr. Begin chaired today. It was held to discuss policy on settlements following several efforts by Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) to stake out unauthorized claims to Arab land. The Gush Emunim militants—mostly recent immigrants from the Soviet Union—were removed by Israeli troops. No details of the Likud meeting

were disclosed, but Israel Radio described it as a stormy session. It said a majority of Mr. Begin's parliamentary colleagues gave him broad support in principle but all urged a speeding-up of the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the thickly-populated occupied Arab region.

The radio quoted participants at the meeting as saying that Mr. Begin gave no explicit promise that the government would abide by all parts of the new settlement plan in the Likud election platform.

This called for widespread settlement throughout the West Bank.

The radio quoted Mr. Begin as telling today's meeting: "The Gush Emunim demonstrations are unnecessary. There will be settlement."

Harsh words were exchanged between those in favour of more settlements and those in favour of a more flexible approach.

Defending his policy of strictly controlled settlement, Mr. Begin accused opponents of wilfully overlooking the accomplishments and achievements of the Likud government, he said.

Meanwhile, a group of would-be settlers trying to make their way to a new site near Nablus, the largest Arab town on the West Bank, camped out for the fifth day, an army barricade on the main Jerusalem-Nablus road where they were halted by soldiers.

They stayed in their tents at the roadside and told reporters they would stay despite cold and rain.



Heavily armed soldiers Thursday guard the streets of Mashad, the religious centre of Iran, fearing a repetition of this weekend's riots, which were among the bloodiest in the year. The official two-day death toll was 105, but opposition estimates place it between 700 and 2,000. (AP wirephoto)

Western Big Four start summit away from it all

POINT-A-PITRE, GUADELOUPE, Jan. 4 (R)—The big four western leaders arrive on this French Caribbean island today for a summit which officials say will be totally informal and therefore unpredictable.

President Carter, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister James Callaghan will be guests of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. All four leaders are bringing their wives with them and are expected to stay on for a few days' rest after the meeting, which begins tomorrow and ends on Saturday.

Aides said they expected the leaders to decide over dinner tonight whether to keep their discussions completely private, without even notetakers or the presence of the single top-ranking civil servant each as brought with him.

Officials of all four participating governments seem agreed that the major topics will be the crisis in Iran, the stalled Egypt-Israel peace talks, the future of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union, and relations with China.

A senior United States official said in Washington last night that the spotlight would be on U.S. leadership.

"The summit is an opportunity for the West Europeans to determine how President Carter will be handling crisis issues."

It is not so much a case of uncertainty but one of looking to the president for clarification and reassurances about American policy," said the official, who declined to be identified.

The away-from-it-all summit was set up during a meeting in Bonn last July during which seven non-communist leaders including the "big four" discussed economic strategy.

An official who was present there said: "You could say all four were fathers of the idea." They got into a deep discussion on the state of the world but started looking at their watches, so decided to carry on later.

President Giscard d'Estaing was quick to offer this Caribbean hideaway as a venue for a meeting free from the normal encumbrances of advisors, formal communications and joint news conferences.

Sources in Bonn, London and Paris have all pointed to the SALT talks and their implications for West European security as a main topic. With the current SALT II negotiations on the verge of completion, the three European powers are looking beyond this to the negotiations for the period after 1985.

The leaders are expected to discuss how West European countries could be associated with SALT II.

China's rapid process of opening-up to the western world and Washington's recognition of Peking will be another theme for the leaders to ponder. Britain, France and West Germany have been carefully monitoring the suspicious response of the Soviet Union to China's honeymoon with the West.

The four leaders will be able to do little more than take note of the fast-moving developments in Iran. "The drama is still being played out and we cannot tell how it will end, so this is not the time for assessment", an official said.

The leaders were therefore likely to concentrate on how the West should react to threats to stability in other countries in the region, such as Turkey, according to the officials.

President Giscard d'Estaing is also expected to emphasise the continuing dangers to peace in Africa and the need to coordinate crisis management.

The Franco-German squabble over European Common Market farm prices which has held up introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS) is an anticipated late development.

Shah leaves capital after sweeping military changes

TEHRAN, Jan. 4 (R)—The Shah of Iran flew by helicopter to an undisclosed destination near here today but will return to the capital tomorrow, a palace spokesman said.

There was speculation that the royal party may have gone skiing, but the spokesman declined to specify the destination for security reasons.

This was the first known trip by the Shah outside Tehran since he visited earthquake victims last September in the northeast town of Tabas.

In an earlier development, military sources said Iran's army commander has resigned and left the country with the approval of the Shah.

The sources said the resignation of General Gholamali Oveissi, who is also the martial law governor of Tehran, was granted early this week by the Shah, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The sources said the Shah had appointed a politically moderate soldier, Gen. Najimi-Naini, to replace general Oveissi as commander-in-chief of the ground forces, the equivalent of army commander in other countries.

They said Gen. Najimi-Naini had been effectively running the army since September, while Gen. Oveissi had been preoccupied with his other job as martial law governor of Tehran.

Political sources also reported another military move that would give better chances of survival to the new government.

They said it was confirmed that Gen. Fereidoun Jam, former army commander and former ambassador to Spain, had agreed to become war minister in Dr. Bakhtiar's otherwise-civilian cabinet.

Gen. Jam, who has lived in London for the past year, was returning here on Saturday for talks with the Shah and Dr. Bakhtiar but had already accepted the ministerial post, the sources added.

General Oveissi was widely regarded here as a political hardliner opposed to the formation of a new government by Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar, a former opposition leader whom the Shah appointed today as prime minister.

The sources said there were reports in military circles that two other political hawk—Air Force Commander General Hussein Rabii and General Manouchehr Khosrowdad, Commander of the Army Air Corps—had also resigned their posts.

Western diplomats said the resignation of the three generals, if confirmed, would considerably improve chances of avoiding a military coup.

The reports that the commanders had resigned were later denied by the official radio as baseless.

A spokesman for Dr. Bakhtiar said the Shah sent a decree to Dr. Bakhtiar's home this afternoon, appointing him premier effective immediately.

There was no immediate announcement from the palace, which had earlier indicated that today's expected appointment had been delayed.

Dr. Bakhtiar is expected to present his new civilian cabinet, to replace the military-led regime, to the Shah at the royal palace on Saturday, the spokesman said.

He will then face votes of confidence from both houses of parliament, possibly on Sunday, but these appeared only as a formality.

Iran appeared relatively quiet today, although there were scattered incidents in Tehran as troops fired in the air to disperse groups of several hundred demonstrators chanting "death to the Shah."

The worst incidents were at filling stations, where thousands of people are queuing for petrol and

kerosene. The main opposition grouping, the National Front, issued a call for a general strike and a day of mourning on Sunday for "martyrs" in the anti-Shah violence.

Tehran's two leading newspapers, Kayhan and Etefaat, which stopped publication two months ago in protest against formation of a military government, were reopened today following Dr. Bakhtiar's announcement yesterday that censorship was being lifted.

The capital's international airport was virtually back to normal today, with commercial flights coming and going as scheduled.

But civilian air traffic controllers were still on strike and aircraft were relying on visual landings and take-offs, with radio aid from a mobile Iranian Air Force unit at the end of the main runway.

Iran's striking oilworkers are refusing to resume oil exports until the Shah leaves the country, the opposition national front said today. A front spokesman was reporting an agreement to end the strike reached yesterday by workers' representatives and two sen-

ior opposition politicians. The two men, Mehdi Bazargan and Abdullah Hassibi, have been in the southern oilfield area for the past week as envoys of religious leaders opposed to the Shah, including the Paris-based Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The month-old stoppage has halted exports since Dec. 27 and deprived foreign consumers of a daily 5.5 million barrels. Output for domestic consumption has been slashed to one-third of requirements.

The chairman of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Abdullah Entezam, confirmed that agreement had been reached to produce enough oil for Iran's domestic needs, but not for export.

In Paris, the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini said today that the Shah should be sentenced to at least life imprisonment for what he had done to the Iranian people.

In answer to questions from reporters at his home in a Paris suburb, the 78-year-old Ayatollah said the Shah should be allowed to leave the country but should stand trial.

As war gets closer to capital, Cambodian rebels claim successes

BANGKOK, Jan. 4 (R)—Rebel forces in Kampuchea (Cambodia) today claimed fresh military successes in a war that the government of Phnom Penh admitted was drawing ever closer to the capital.

A Radio Phnom Penh broadcast accused Vietnam of launching air raids on several towns, including Neak Luog, only 50 kilometres southeast of Phnom Penh.

The radio said Vietnam had stepped up its aerial bombing because of great losses suffered on the ground by rebel troops it supported.

But the rebels said in a radio broadcast that they had taken two northeastern provincial capitals both some 200 kilometres from Phnom Penh.

Western diplomatic and Thai military intelligence sources in Bangkok confirmed an earlier claim by the rebels of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) that their forces had taken Kratie, a vital Mekong river port 160 km northeast of the capital.

But they doubted that the military successes were wholly the work of the front's forces, saying they believed the bulk of the fighting had been done by Vietnamese.

Radio Phnom Penh indicated that the heaviest fighting was south of the capital, where it said more than 4,000 Vietnamese were killed between Dec. 26 and Jan. 1.

The Bangkok sources said casualty figures issued by the two sides in the border war probably were inflated but were generally a reliable guide to the level of fighting.

They said the likely target of the current offensive was Highway Three connecting Phnom Penh with the southern port of Kampot. Last night, Kampuchea, accusing Vietnam of intensifying a

war of aggression, asked for an urgent meeting of the security council to condemn the Vietnamese and adopt measures to end the conflict.

Vice-premier Ieng Sary said in a telegram to council president Donald Mills that Vietnam violated his country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and threatened world peace.

At the Hague, the Dutch government said today it was reviewing its development aid to Vietnam because of that country's present conflict with Cambodia.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Holland was concerned at the escalation of the conflict which was endangering stability in South-East Asia.

Uganda accuses Libya of aiding Tanzania

NAIROBI, Jan. 4 (R)—Uganda today accused the Libyan Jamhriyah of supporting neighbouring Tanzania in the conflict between the two East African countries.

Uganda Radio, monitored here, quoted a government spokesman as saying that a Tanzanian delegation is visiting Libya to arrange the supply of arms for use against Uganda.

Uganda and Tanzania have been fighting for three months on their border west of Lake Victoria.

The radio said President Amin was very much concerned about the new development and was watching the situation very closely.

For the last eight years Libya has been Uganda's biggest source of military and financial aid. A Libya-Uganda bank was set up in 1972 and a joint development corporation financed mainly by Libyan money was formed later.

Iraq, PLO conclude talks on 'Arab issues'

BAHGHAD, Jan. 4 (R)—A Palestinian team today concluded talks with a delegation representing the ruling Iraqi Arab Socialist Party on bilateral relations.

The Iraqis were led by Mr. Im Haddad, a member of the party's pan-Arab leadership, while the visitors were headed by Farouk Kaddoumi, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) political department.

The Iraq News Agency (INA) said the talks were characterised by frankness and cordiality and ended "the most important issues related to the Arab struggle, notable the Palestine cause."

The discussions also dealt with "ways of backing the PLO and the steadfastness of the Palestinian masses in Israeli occupied territories."

The Palestine team arrived here on Tuesday for talks on Iraqi-Palestinian ties and ways of "confronting the results of the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David accords in the light of resolutions adopted by the Baghdad Arab summit" two months ago, according to the Palestine News Agency Wafa.

Both Iraq and the PLO had denounced the accords as constituting a separate peace agreement running against Arab interests.

INA also reported that President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr today called on the army to be ready to recover the "usurped rights" of the Arabs.

He told the army in an address marking its 48th anniversary, which falls on Saturday, that the Iraqi army's history "brilliantly portrays the struggle of the Arab people in all ages to achieve the aims of the Arab Nation."

The President said that in view of the Baath party's commitment to Arab causes and to the preservation of Arab achievements "we call on you to be ready to recover our usurped rights."

In turn, Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah said in a congratulatory message that the Iraqi army was ready to carry out its "sacred duty."

He added that the Arab nation was presently passing through a "new phase bright with hope...making us determined to struggle for our dignity and right to live and be free."

115 firms, 4 ships off Arab blacklist

BAHGHAD, Jan. 4 (R)—The Arab Boycott of Israel office said today that 115 companies and four ships were removed from the blacklist last month.

It said the move was taken after the firms, which included French, British, Canadian, American and West German companies, abided by boycott regulations by not having dealings with Israel.

The Iraq News Agency (INA) said on Tuesday that 47 foreign companies and ships were blacklisted last month for violating the regulations.

No names were given on either occasion. The 20 countries of the Arab League refuse to have dealings with companies or ships blacklisted by the office.

Snow storm forecast

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA)—Public Security forces and the army have drawn up contingency plans in case the country is hit by snow storms and heavy rains which may close roads and isolate remote areas, Public Security Director Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat said today.

The weather will be cloudy with scattered rain and a further drop in temperatures. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh with a chance of snow in the high mountains. At Aqaba Gulf it will be partly cloudy with a chance of showers at times. Winds will be southerly fresh with rough seas.

| Temperatures: | Overnight Minimum | Daytime Maximum |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Amman | 2 | 5 |
| Aqaba | 10 | 13 |
| Jordan Valley | 9 | 12 |
| Deserts | 3 | 8 |

Egyptian cabinet approves budget

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (R)—The Egyptian cabinet has decided to allocate 1 billion Egyptian pounds (\$1.5 billion) for the armed forces in the 1979 budget, Cairo's three daily newspapers reported today. The semi-official Al Ahram, mass circulation Al Akhbar and influential Al Gomhuria said the decision was taken at a cabinet meeting yesterday. It was also decided to allocate 1,170 million pounds (about \$1.8 billion) for subsidies on essential goods, they added. The deficit in the budget amounts to 2.68 billion pounds (about \$4 billion) representing the difference between the estimated general expenditures of about 12,926 million pounds (about \$19,389 million) and the estimated general income of about 10,246 million pounds (about \$15,369 million).

Spanish foreign minister to tour 4 African states

MADRID, Jan. 4 (R)—Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja leaves here on Sunday for a five-day African tour which will take him to Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. Spanish officials said bilateral relations between Spain and each of the four countries would be the main theme of Mr. Oreja's discussions. He arrives in Cairo on Sunday and aside from bilateral relations is expected to discuss Egypt's peace negotiations with Israel. Mr. Oreja is almost certain to reiterate traditional Spanish support for the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict. On January 7 and 8 Mr. Oreja will visit Khartoum to renew talks with Sudanese leaders initiated during the visit here last October of President Jaafar Mohamed Nimeiri. From Khartoum, Mr. Oreja flies to Addis Ababa where he will stay two days before going on to Nairobi for talks with Kenyan Leaders. He returns to Madrid in the night of Jan. 11.

Strike paralyses Moroccan railways

CASABLANCA, Jan. 4 (R)—The Moroccan railway system was paralysed today by a strike of over 10,000 railway workers seeking a pay rise totalling about 15 per cent. The strike is due to end on Monday, but the Railway Workers' Union said it would be extended if the management refused to negotiate. The workers want the pay increases back-dated to 1977.

Swiss bank loses \$2.66 billion

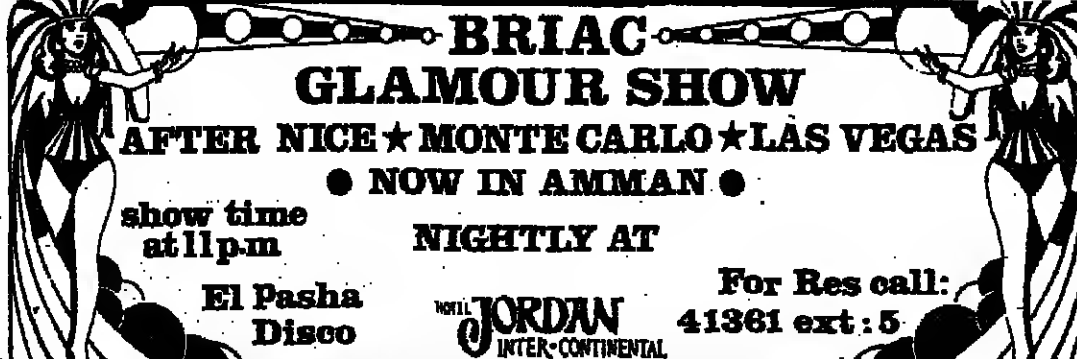
ZURICH, Jan. 4 (R)—The Swiss National Bank said today it lost 4.4 billion francs (\$2.66 billion at present exchange rates), on its foreign currency holdings last year because of the dollar's decline. At the end of 1978 the bank's foreign exchange reserves, held mainly in dollars, amounted to 28.98 billion francs (\$17.56 billion). The bank based its loss calculations on the fall in the dollar exchange rate from 2.25 francs at the end of 1977 to 1.68 at the end of 1978. But the bank said the loss was more than covered by the soaring value of its gold holdings. The bank values its gold at the old price of 4,595.74 francs per kilogram whereas the market price of the metal is now more than 11,500 francs per kilogram.

South Africa explores domestic oil supplies

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 4 (R)—South Africa will put a second oil drilling rig into operation later this month in its efforts to find domestic petroleum supplies, a spokesman for the oil exploration company said today. He said the decision to supplement the oil search programme with an additional rig was taken over a year ago, and was not related to the political unrest in Iran.

Scientists say UFO TV films showed mirages

WELLINGTON, Jan. 4 (R)—Reports of strange objects in the sky poured into the capital from all over New Zealand today as two more leading scientists discounted any sinister aspects of sightings captured on television film this week. Dr. Frank Bateson, the country's top astronomer, and Dr. Don Thompson, a leading meteorologist, said they both believed the television films showed mirages, or tricks of light. Yesterday, a local ornithologist said the sightings of the unidentified flying objects (UFO's) were probably flocks of birds. But the scientific explanations have done nothing to dampen the UFO-mania which has swept the nation. Reports of sightings of strange lights, sinking discs and bullet-like objects continued unabated today. The defence ministry, which drew a blank with a six-hour UFO patrol on Tuesday night, is interviewing witnesses with a view to producing a definitive report on the sightings.



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Jordan set for new population explosion

This is the last article in a three-part series on the population of Jordan.

By Ian Kellas

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Tighten your safety belts. This place is in for a real shock." That is how one highly placed foreign adviser describes the phenomenon of population growth in Jordan.

According to unpublished government estimates, there will be well over twice as many people living in Jordan by the end of the century as there are now. A lot of officials take that prospect calmly enough. In 1974, in reply to a UN questionnaire, the Jordanian government stated that its current rate of natural population growth put officially at about 3.4 per cent — was "satisfactory". Dr. Jawad Anani, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Labour, told the Jordan Times that he was "not worried" about the effect of population growth on the labour situation.

But will Jordan be able to support double its present population? It seems that there is no straightforward answer to that question. Certain resources may be a bit tight — like water for instance. But with economic growth almost any population density can in theory be supported — according to Dr. Allan Hill, regional representative of the Population Council.

There are people, however, who argue that a rapidly rising population diverts resources into social projects (like schools, and domestic water supplies) and away from productive developments. This then slows down general economic growth. Some would also argue that although Jordan needs lots of workers now, that healthy situation may not last forever. It is only four years ago that there was serious unemployment here.

The "dependency ratio" in Jordan is an estimated 119 at the moment. That is considered very high by general standards. It means that for each person of working age there are 1.19 "dependants", who are either too young or too old to work. The dependency ratio has been going up recently and it is expected to be only a little lower by the end of the century.

But even if the government wanted to cut the population growth, it would not be at all easy to do. Parents around the world have proven over and over again that when it comes to planning their families, they are not prepared to do as they are told by their governments.

Jordanian parents even seem disinclined to behave in the way that social scientists say they should. They are having more and more children as this country becomes more urbanised, not fewer as has been the general experience with other nations.

One theory is that Jordanian society is still very patriarchal in aspiration if not in fact, and it is to the economic advantage of the "patriarch" to have as large a family as possible. Such attitudes may have survived the otherwise strong trend towards more Western-style social behaviour.

Other people hint that the Arabs are carrying on a kind of demographic warfare with Israel and plan to swamp the Jews by sheer numbers. Alternatively, it may just be that Arabs, more than other people, like lots of children.

Family planning advice is available if you ask for it in government clinics in Jordan, but much of the work is left to voluntary societies. Dr. Abdul Maj-

eed Khan, regional coordinator for the U.N. Fund for Population Activities is one of those who think that governmental services in this area be made more widely available.

The Muftis of Jerusalem and of Cairo's Al Azhar University have apparently come out recently with statements favouring small families. And most people feel that Islam — unlike Roman Catholicism, for instance — is not inherently hostile to contraception.

Dr. Riad Tabbarab, chief of the population division at ECWA (The Economic Commission for Western Asia) told the Jordan Times that a family planning campaign could be effective in Jordan if it were aimed at people with a certain level of income and education. He was drawing on the conclusions of the so-called "East-terlin" theory which states that parents will only start to use contraception if they feel they are producing more children than they want. That is not as obvious as it sounds.

Up to a certain stage in the development of a country, parents are generally unable to produce as many live children as they want — because of poor economic and health conditions. Given better conditions, they will initially opt for more and not fewer children. But family planning campaigns whether or not they are theoretically effective — are apt to become very political. One voluntary society which set up a clinic in a refugee camp here a few years ago reportedly had to close down because of accusations that it was attempting to kill off the Palestinian people.

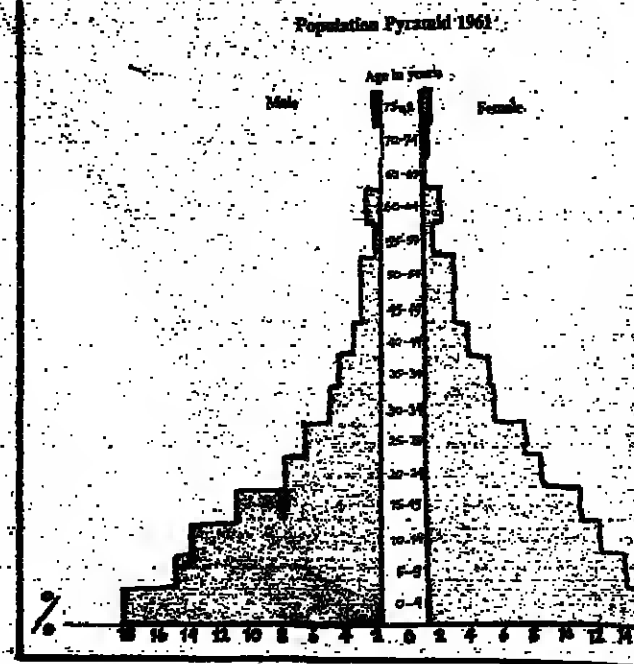
But even without vigorous family planning campaigns, pressures are building up on parents to have fewer children in Jordan. The changing status of women in the kingdom may be the most significant long-term factor. Education for females usually has a profound impact on population growth. For a start, educating your daughters is more expensive than keeping them at home, and hence one incentive for not having so many. Also, an educated woman tends to feel like taking on a job, which means that she will probably get married later and have fewer children herself. Being educated, she is more open to "modern" influences and is likely to upset the "patriarchal" system which seems to encourage big families.

Women in Jordan already apparently account for around 36 per cent of post-secondary students, and 46 per cent of primary school children. Their participation in the labour force has gone up over the past three years from around five to around ten per cent. They are tending to marry later — the median age for marriage among women nowadays is 21. And in 1976, 24 per cent of them said they were using contraceptives.

The 1972 fertility survey showed that Jordanian women with secondary or higher education on the average gave birth to half as many children (not counting still births) women did as illiterate — 4.2 instead of 8.6. But on the other hand, there was almost no difference between the fertility rates of urban and rural women. The general trend — with improved economic and health conditions — has been for women to have more children. One theory is that fertility goes up when mothers stop breast feeding (as many do when their society reaches a certain stage of socio-economic

NATURAL INCREASE RATES OF THE JORDANIAN POPULATION 1961-1976

| | 1961 | 1972 | 1976 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| A. East Bank | | | |
| Crude birth rate (‰) | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Crude death rate (‰) | 1.9 | 1.0 | .9 |
| Natural increase (‰) | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| B. West Bank | | | |
| Crude birth rate (‰) | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Crude death rate (‰) | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Natural increase (‰) | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| C. Jordan | | | |
| Crude birth rate (‰) | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Crude death rate (‰) | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Natural increase (‰) | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 |



development). But Dr. Hill was voicing the majority view when he said that fertility has almost certainly reached its peak in Jordan and must start coming down.

But even if Jordanians suddenly start having two to three children instead of the customary eight or so, total population is going to go on growing for about the next seventy years. At the present rate it is due to double itself within the next eighteen. That is mainly because Jordan's population is so young. Most of the people in this kingdom are under the age of fifteen, which means that there are large numbers of little girls waiting presumably to become mothers.

In the face of this more or less inevitable massive growth, the one policy decision which all the experts seem to agree on is that Jordan's population must be better distributed in future.

Regional planning has become a favourite slogan in the government, but the drift of people and resources towards Amman has not been slowed down. On the contrary, according to official sources, unless something much more decisive is done, the concentration is going to increase in the future.

The city of Amman will have a population of around 2 million by the end of the century, the way things are going now. If the city continues to sprawl further it will eat into more of the precious agricultural land around it. But this apparently is not the only option. Less than half the total area within the boundaries of the Municipality of Amman is actually built on. "The crowding of the city is a fiction," one expert

declared. Amman has approximately one quarter the population density of Manhattan.

Meanwhile, studies conducted on bedouin tribes suggest that the nomadic desert dwellers are rapidly moving to the city because that is where they find services and job opportunities. CARE, the development agency, reckons however that the rural population in Jordan is actually much bigger than is generally assumed, and its director Ralph Montee says that quite a lot of villages are developing and growing in population. He concludes that if money is invested in the rural areas, people will be persuaded to stay there. High rents in the capital he thinks may anyway help to

drive people out into the countryside.

In the coming year, it due to undertake a general evaluation about the present situation about the present situation. But it will be necessary if the kind of accommodation its rapidly increasing citizenry and at the same time living standards.

There is an old riddle in demography: If a lady takes a single leaf one day, the number of leaves that two leaves the second day the third and so on, the pond is full on the day at what point is it? Answer: on the twenty-ninth.

University of Colorado professor builds new bridges with Jordan

Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "I am more comfortable in Jordan than in any other Arab country," says Prof. Richard Pfaff of the University of Colorado. Pfaff's first visit to Jordan was in 1955 and he is here 24 years later on a multi-purpose visit.

Prof. Pfaff had an audience with His Majesty King Hussein on Dec. 28 in Amman and said that the King was in favour of the idea for initiating an academic exchange programme for both students and faculty between the University of Jordan and the University of Colorado.

The exchange programme, which is now being drawn up, will hopefully see ten Jordanian students at the University of Colorado for a summer course and will later be followed with faculty exchanges in the fields of political science, public administration, chemical engineering, history, geography and other technical fields.

The most significant development of his visit here may be the invitation Prof. Pfaff delivered to King Hussein to speak at the University of Colorado in the distinguished speaker series. He hopes that the King will be able to visit the Boulder, Colorado campus during the next year. The invitation of King Hussein was extended by Chancellor Russ Nelson of the University of Colorado.

The most practical result of Pfaff's visit to Amman has been the donation of more than 700 volumes to the University of Jordan library to form the nucleus of a collection on American history, political science, economics, geography and other subjects relating to the United States. In exchange the University of Jordan will give the University of Colorado documents, literature on economic and social development, official texts of laws and ministry publications from Jordan. "We hope to continue this, and to establish a large collection for Jordanian material," Prof. Pfaff said.

Prof. Pfaff sees Amman as a "vibrant, growing society," which is making "remarkable progress" against great odds. "I've been received extremely well in Jordan," he says.

He has a long personal relationship with the Arab World largely through his former students. One of them, Dr. Mohammad Adwan, now assistant to the president of the Jordan Valley Authority, says of Pfaff: "He is a good friend of ours." Other graduates of Pfaff's classes at Colorado are Dr. Hassan Al Yacoubi at Yamouk University and Dr. Shawkat Zeidan, a Middle East scholar now in the United States. Mr. Omar Abdallah Dokhan, President of the Jordan Valley Association arranged a trip to the valley for Pfaff. The holistic approach of the valley planning and reconstruction interests Pfaff as a study in nation-building exercise under extremely difficult conditions. He says that it could provide an example for development schemes in other parts of the Arab World. He plans to write a monograph on development in the Jordan Valley after his return to Colorado.

Prof. Pfaff's enthusiasm for the Arab World is obvious. He is able to garner support for his exchange program well beyond the step in the of further American-Arab understanding. If the Arab students are any measure, able to infuse further of graduate students with for Arabs.

Middle East studies at the University of Colorado, in years of Arabic language accumulation of inter courses some of which, ches "himself." He officiates of the Middle East in World Comparative Politics of World. Pfaff presently study in nation-building exercise under extremely difficult conditions. He says that it could provide an example for development schemes in other parts of the Arab World. He plans to write a monograph on development in the Jordan Valley after his return to Colorado.

Unsettling truths

We are supposed to be impressed by Israel's show of "good faith" in ordering its army to prevent members of the extremist Gush Emunim movement from establishing "unauthorised" Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank.

It is obviously convenient for Israel to use its own more unruly elements as scapegoats to deflect world attention from the government's own official policy on the occupied territories in general and the construction of future settlements in particular.

For, despite the stipulations of the Camp David accords regarding the building of more settlements, Israeli officials have been quite blunt in signalling their real intentions.

The officer in charge of Israel's occupation forces, Major General Abraham Oriy, has spoken of settlements on Arah land as "part of our defence philosophy" and "vital to Israel's security." Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has told a symposium in Tel Aviv that Israel plans to build 20 new settlements in the Jordan Valley in the next four years, and that it was time that all the world was aware of these intentions. And the deputy defence minister, Mr. Mordechai Zipori, has said that sites for new settlements are already being prepared and that, in fact, road-building and site-clearing continued throughout the three-month "freeze" on new settlement activity imposed after the Camp David summit.

The outposts being established by the Gush Emunim are jerry-built affairs designed not so much for living in as for testing the government's stated policy of "thickening" existing settlements and building new ones.

So let no one mistake the deliberately provocative, and publicity conscious, actions of a lunatic fringe for the very real dangers afforded by Israel's official settlements policy. For while it is tearing down the Gush Emunim's shacks and barricades near Nablus with one hand — with the world's press looking on — Israel is, with the other hand, systematically planning three or four new outposts in the Jordan Valley, and another one near Bethany, and another one at Shiloh (where a settlement is already in place, disguised as an archaeological dig). And the same Israeli army which is removing the Gush Emunim fanatics is also planning to hand over Camp Kadum to civilian settlers. Let us not be confused about "authorised" or "unauthorised" settlements.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Thursday thinks it is the United States which is the driving force for the resumption of the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. It is a chronic American desire that had been expressed by the roving ambassador Alfred Atherton following the Leed's Castle meeting when he said: "what is important is not to agree on a common ground but to resume the negotiations!"

Referring to the "unpleasant" decision by the Egyptian cabinet Wednesday to resume negotiations, the newspaper considers that the conflicting views between Cairo and Tel Aviv should not only prevent the resumption of peace talks but blow up the Camp David agreements themselves.

Praising His Majesty King Hussein's call on Prime Minister Mudar Badran to formulate and preside at a Higher Physical Fitness Council AL DUSTOUR says the King's call represents a new step on the road marked out by His Majesty for "the welfare of the human being in our country, as being the most valuable and precious wealth of the homeland."

Stressing the importance of physical fitness as a civilised phenomenon, the newspaper says physical fitness, coupled with mental soundness, is bound to "produce for our country the qualified human cadres necessary for building up and modernising our society among the challenges of civilisation which Jordan faces.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Glass Art

A group of German glass artists are exhibiting their works of glass craftsmanship at the Goethe Institute.

Illustration Drawings Exhibit

Under the theme "Meeting of Eastern and Western Culture," German artist Ruth Leibnitz is exhibiting drawings, prints and sculpture at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m.

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Jordan Weekly Calendar

(Week of Jan. 5 - 11)

EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: West German artist Ruth Leibnitz is exhibiting her works, including drawings, illustrations and sculpture, at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition ends on Jan. 6 and opens from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

The exhibition of glass craftsmanship by six West German glass artists is on display at the Goethe Institute until Jan. 6.

CONCERT

WEDNESDAY, January 10: The British Council presents a concert of solo guitar music by guitarist Julian Byzantine. Mr. Byzantine, who has visited Jordan several times in the last few years, will give two concerts of music by a variety of composers including Domenico Scarlatti, Bach, Rodrigo and Albeniz. The second performance is on Thursday, Jan. 11, and both concerts start at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are available at the reception desk.

FILMS

SUNDAY, January 7: The French Cultural Centre presents a children's film, "Tintin et les oranges bleues," at 5:00 p.m.

Lasting throughout this month at the French Cultural Centre is a documentary exhibition on the French song, which can be seen during regular hours.

TUESDAY, January 9: The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "Berlinger" directed by Bernard Sinkel and Alf Brustellin. The film begins at 8:00 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

THURSDAY, January 11: In celebration of the U.N. Year of the Child, the Goethe Institute presents a children's film entitled "Ich Kann Auch ne Arche Bauen" by Jark Bohm. The film starts at 4:30 p.m. and is subtitled in English.

Pan-Arab seminar on development to begin in Amman Saturday

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA) — A week-long seminar to review progress of development projects in Arab states is to open here on Saturday. Taking part will be representatives from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Sudan, Mauritania, Somalia and the Arab Gulf states.

Participants will present working papers dealing with development projects in various Arab states.

Jordan will be represented by officials from the Central Bank, the National Planning Council and the Institute of Public Administration.

Jordanian delegation visits Iraqi Army

AGHDAD, Jan. 4 (JNA) — A Jordanian military delegation arrived here today to attend the celebrations held on the 58th anniversary of the Iraqi Army.

Jordan's assistant chief of staff leading the delegation told reporters that the development and progress of the Iraqi Army will serve the goals of the Arab Nation.

Alia opens office in the Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 4 (R)—Alia, the Jordanian Airline has opened a Manila office and intends to make the Philippines capital an Asian destination shortly, the company announced today.

Alia area manager Stephen Wong added that at present Alia covers only the Aihman-Bangkok route in the Far East but planned to include more Asian cities soon.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| NAME OF COMPANY | Par Value | Volume Traded | Last Buying Offer | Last Selling Offer | Closing Price |
|---|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Jordan Petroleum Co. | JD 5.000 | 5,075 | 6.580 | 6.620 | 6.590 |
| Jordan Cement Factories | JD 10.000 | 3,335 | — | 13.950 | 13.950 |
| Jordan-Gulf Bank | JD 1.000 | 6,463 | 1.080 | — | 1.080 |
| Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co. | JD 1.000 | 720 | 1.800 | 1.820 | 1.800 |
| Jordan General Mining Co. | JD 1.000 | 193 | 0.930 | 0.980 | 0.950 |
| Jordan Electricity Co. | JD 1.000 | 67 | 1.330 | 1.350 | 1.320 |
| Arab Aluminium Co. | JD 1.000 | 54 | 0.900 | 0.920 | 0.900 |
| Paper And Cardboard Factories | JD 1.000 | 155 | 0.700 | — | 0.700 |
| Petra Bank Co. | JD 10.000 | 4,015 | — | 11.600 | 11.500 |
| Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co. | JD 1.000 | 505 | 1.000 | 1.030 | 1.010 |

Total Volume traded, Thursday, Jan. 4: JD 20,582
Total number of shares traded: 8,832

| NAME OF COMPANY | Par Value | Volume Traded | Number Traded | Year of Maturity | Selling Price |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Government Development Bonds | JD 5.000 | 866 | 172 | 1980 | 5.035 |
| | " 3.000 | 204 | 40 | 1984 | 5.100 |

Total volume traded: JD 1,070

Palestinian scientist develops new "sunship" plan

Lee S. Tesdell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Would you like to board a solar powered airship in Amman and fly to Cairo in the same day, or perhaps ship 500 tonnes of your firm's goods from Khartoum to Riyadh by air, using the barmessed energy of the sun?

If he has his way, a young engineer from Amman now studying and working at the Imperial College in London, will help to make these dreams come true. Gabriel Khoury has now secured the support and expertise of English airship authority Edwin Mowforth of the University of Surrey. "Together," Mr. Khoury told the Jordan Times during an interview here this week, "we will form a team with the objective of building a prototype 'sunship'. If the money is forthcoming it will become a full-time project."

Mr. Khoury cautioned that the scheme must be regarded with "guarded optimism". But the prospects for application in Jordan and other parts of the Arab World are potentially good. "In the late 1980's and 1990's we could have local use of airships and local manufacture of some components," Mr. Khoury said.

Securing financial backing for the £3 million prototype project is the next step. "Financial sources have already expressed interest in supporting the project," he said.

Mr. Khoury, who was born in Jaffa and educated both at Bireit College and in England, first thought of the application of solar energy to transportation ten years ago. He told us that the idea began to gain momentum in the West after the 1973 petroleum crisis. In 1975 funding began to be available on a large scale for solar research. The American government by 1978 had increased its spending on solar research five-fold to \$335 million.

Current interest around the world is evidenced by the media response to Khoury's description of his project in a recent issue of New Scientist, a major British periodical. Mr. Khoury's article received attention from newspapers around the world and positive reactions came from a variety of sources, he said. He has subsequently been invited to lecture on the subject in London and Paris.

The prototype which Khoury would like to begin building soon, would not involve new technology. In fact, "the conventional airship principle applies, and solar cells, motors, propellers and control systems could all be adapted from existing units to produce a prototype quickly," he wrote recently in an article.

The "Sunship" prototype would look very much like an ordinary airship. "The greater part of its skin area would carry an array of solar cells which would generate electric power which would be collected and fed through a grid to two 100 kilowatt direct current motors." Propulsion itself would come from propellers.

Calculations reveal, according to Khoury, that at 20 per cent solar cell efficiency, an attainable level, the "Sunship" could travel at 100 kilometres per hour for at least six hours a day at latitude 20 degrees, regardless of season. Commercially available solar cells are now at the 12 to 14 per cent efficiency range, Khoury told us, which allow for slightly slower speeds. The prototype would be about 80 metres long with capacity for a three to five tonne payload. Future airships could carry a load of up to 500 tonnes, said Khoury.

The cost of the prototype will be about £800,000 for the airship and the remainder for the solar propulsion system and research costs. This is high, he said, but future cost will certainly drop in relation to fuel powered airships, as solar technology research con-

tinues and petroleum prices climb. It is estimated by the United States Department of Energy, for instance, that the current price of solar cells at \$400 per peak watt will drop to 50 cents per peak watt in the mid-1980's. The cells themselves are of silicon, although future research may reveal better material.

Additionally, said Khoury, the solar powered airship is safer than a conventionally powered ship because there is no flammable fuel aboard: there are no weight changes due to fuel supply depletion; it is non-polluting; it does not use non-renewable energy supplies and doesn't need refueling facilities.

As for night flying, either a solar energy storing device or auxiliary fuel system would be necessary. The future for solar energy storing technology is bright says Khoury, so that more efficient devices than are now available may be found. The solar cells would be attached to the skin as independent panels or tapes with the collector grids bonded between the skin layers.

If the Khoury-Mowforth project receives adequate financing and progresses on schedule it could conceivably be ready to fly for the 200th anniversary of lighter-than-air-craft. The first such vehicle was the Montgolfier hot air balloon which flew in 1783. The first dirigible (steerable airship) was designed in 1784 and the first one flew in 1884. The most successful airship, the Graf Zeppelin, made 147 crossings of the Atlantic Ocean. In March 1929 it flew with a number of German notables aboard to Palestine from Germany. The non-stop round trip was made in 81 hours.

One of the modern improvements to be incorporated into modern airships is the use of helium gas for lifting rather than hydrogen. The problem with hydrogen was that it is combustible, whereas helium is inert. Other improvements will include: more durable materials for construction, better structural stress analysis and design using computers, up to date instrumentation and control systems, properly trained air crews, the employment of model testing, utilisation of better weather forecasting and finally, better ground handling facilities. Khoury's project will take these into account.

The solar cell seems to be better applicable to air transport rather than ground transport, as at 1000 metres elevation solar energy levels are higher than at sea level. Airflow over the airship surface as a cooling agent helps to increase the solar cell efficiency as well.

The areas of the world where solar powered airships are most applicable are in North Africa, the Arabian peninsula, and perhaps Australia and parts of South America. The sunshine in those areas can average 300 days a year and the windspeeds are generally low. Infrastructure is comparatively lacking as well, so that airships would be useful as they could transport bulky items. The take-off of an airship is efficient in that it requires fuel only when moving horizontally.

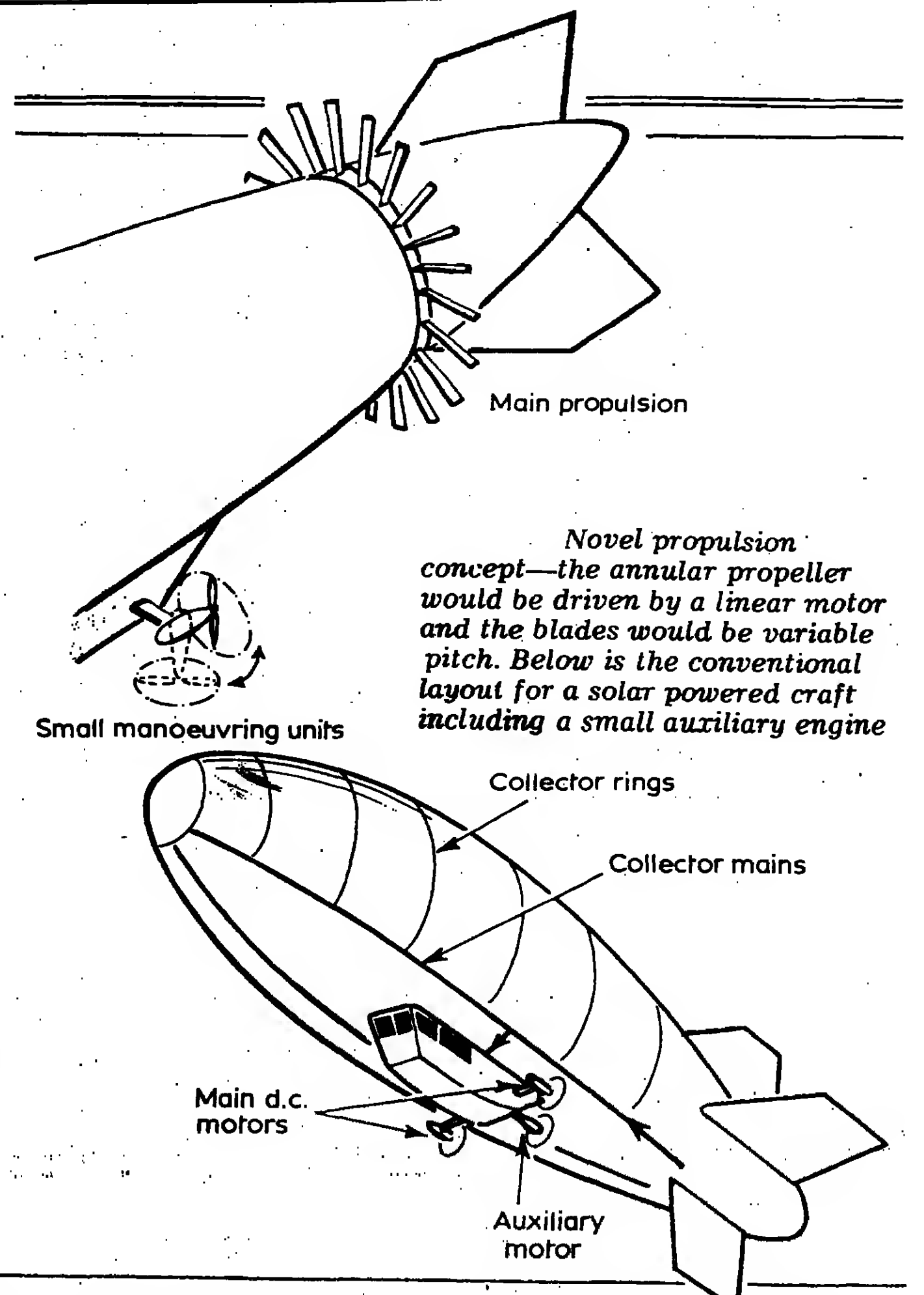
Khoury stresses the applicability of the "Sunship" to Arab development. The geographical position of many of the Arab countries is amenable to solar energy use and level of development is such that airships could be useful in transportation of freight, and also possibly as passenger vehicles.

If any case, says Khoury, "I believe that the hitherto underestimated airship is well worth of giving another chance."

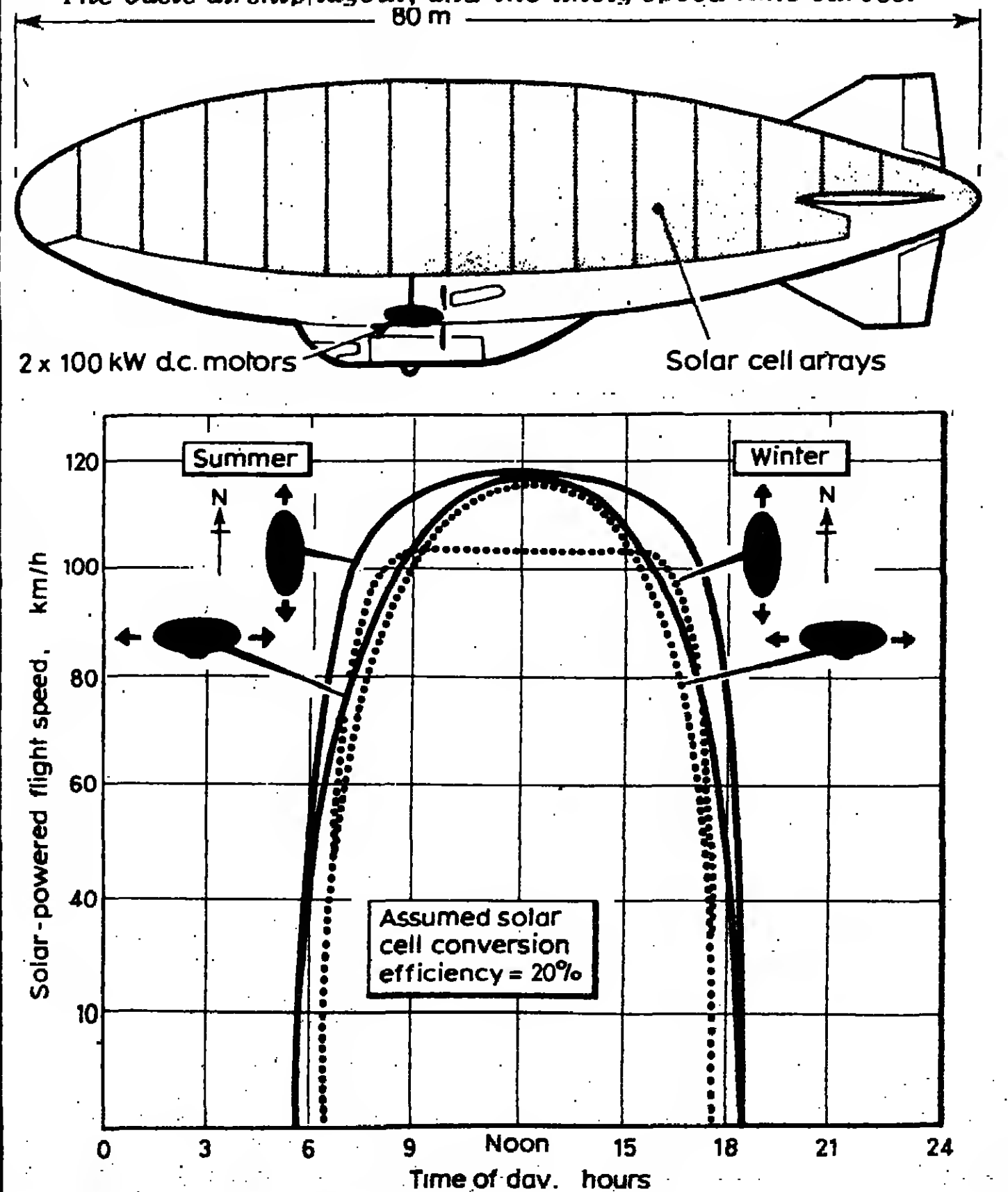
Khoury, presently at home on holiday, will soon return to his research in London in hopes that the "Sunship" project will take off. One would do well here in Jordan to scrutinise the skies in the future, as Khoury may come home for his next holiday in the "Sunship".

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar | 293.00/295.00 |
| U.K. sterling | 593.00/597.00 |
| West German mark | 159.20/160.20 |
| Swiss franc | 178.10/179.20 |
| French franc | 69.60/70.00 |
| Italian lire (for every 100) | 35.20/35.40 |
| Japanese yen (for every 100) | 148.80/149.70 |
| Dutch guilder | 147.00/147.90 |
| Belgian franc (for every ten) | 100.70/101.30 |
| Swedish crown | 67.70/68.10 |



The basic airship layout, and the likely speed time curves!



سنة ١٤٠٠



Point Barrow resident takes pictures of friends with her instant-photo camera.



Most women wear scarves or hoods—even during summer.



During celebration after successful whale hunt, an Eskimo woman gets traditional blanket toss.

Native Americans survive in Alaska

By R. Norman Matheny
POINT BARROW, Alaska (CSM)—Until 19th-century explorers, looking for a 'northwest passage' came here, the Eskimo who lived and hunted along these frozen reaches of North America thought they were the only people on earth.

Today their descendants are no longer isolated. Regular jet flights are bringing a stream of goods and visitors—and changes to the icy North. On a brief visit to Point Barrow, I recorded some of those changes.

As our Air Alaska jet landed and about 40 passengers (mostly tourists) dispersed, the ground crew began unloading freight from the hold up front. One pallet was stacked high with cardboard cartons of soft-drink cans. Another had cartons labeled 'frozen chicken,' a very popular item at the local grocery.

The weather was mostly sunny, with some snowflakes by early afternoon—a typical midsummer day at Point Barrow. There are 82 days from mid-May to early August when the sun never sets, and the temperature hits an average of 40 degrees F.

On the opposite end of the calendar there is a corresponding period with no sunrise and an average of minus 40 degrees F.

Point Barrow is a rapidly expanding community of over 3,000. It has grown by about one-third in the last ten years. Several hundred men here were employed on the multi-billion-dollar oil pipeline being constructed across Alaska and on maintenance crews at 64 nearby radar stations.

Housing was crude. Many of the facades showed use of odd pieces of lumber and plywood sheets, and much of the plumbing was outdoor. Yards were strewn with such items as snowmobile parts, abandoned vehicles, whale bones, and open-topped, 55-gallon

drums—the sewage system.

Prices at Shontz' General Store seemed slightly inflated to a mainland. For example, a 20-ounce bottle of ketchup cost \$1.26, two-pound jars of peanut butter \$2.86, and soft drinks 40 cents. A box containing ten pieces of the frozen-fried chicken was \$3.40.

At Al's Eskimo Cafe the menu featured reindeer soup at \$3.95 a bowl, hamburgers at \$2, and french fries or potato salad at 50

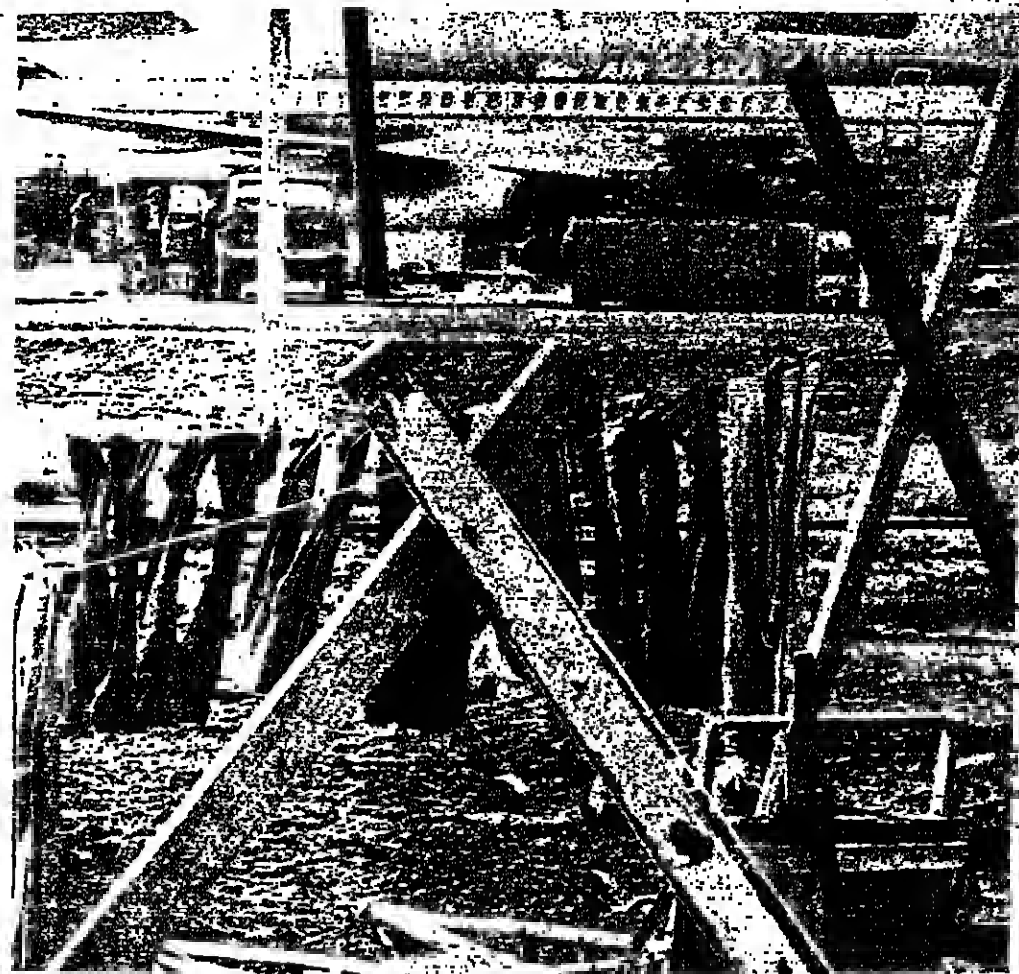
cents extra. Whale steak cost \$6.75. And for \$5 diners could choose between a hot beef sandwich and a walrus steak with onions.

The Top-of-the-World Hotel next door had a more modern cafe and flush toilets. A family of four could find quarters here for \$100 a night—but in one room with cots.

Half a mile down the road at the village of Browerville, a celebration was in progress in honour of

successful whale hunt. People taken the day off for talking and playing such gam Eskimo-style 'blanket' animal skins.

The main dish was a black, 'oily,' pungent fish which the Eskimo once ate almost solely for food. It still an important 'sour' bowhead whale migration and October are prime seasons.



Eskimo mother, hoping warm sun will thaw out her clothing, put out this 'wash' in back yard at Point Barrow airport.



Homes in Point Barrow are built to withstand rigorous Arctic winters—with little regard for exterior eye appeal.

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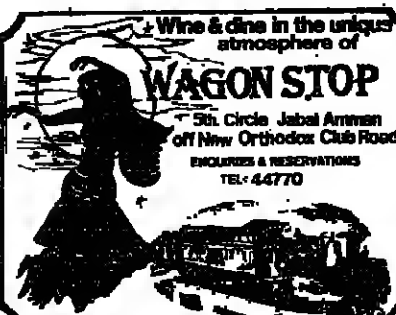
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GRAFFITI

SOME PEOPLE
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EXAGGERATE
THEY JUST
REMEMBER
BIG

U.S. treasure-hunter makes enormous discovery

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (R) — An American adventurer has announced what may be the greatest ever discovery of sunken treasure — a hoard of Spanish gold and silver that lay undiscovered for centuries fused in coral reefs off the coast of the Dominican Republic.

The treasure is from the galleon Concepcion, which crashed into Caribbean coral reefs 136 kilometres off the coast of what was then called Santo Domingo 337 years ago while en route to Puerto Rico with a cargo of Mexican treasure.

The discoverer is 36-year-old Bert Webber, a slim, sun-burnt

man with bulging eyes who has spent his adult life hunting for sunken treasure and often wound up broke instead.

But this time, Mr. Webber told reporters yesterday, he has struck it rich — how rich he would not say. He showed a press conference colour slides of some of the hundreds of coins and other precious artifacts he has so far recovered.

Some estimates put the total value of what could be on board at \$40 million. Mr. Webber said that figure was totally wrong — but he refused to say by how much.

Mr. Webber said that since the discovery on Nov. 26, he and his 16-man crew aboard the 34-metre former British minesweeper Samal have already hauled up enough treasure to pay for the cost of their expedition.

He estimated that the expedition has so far cost \$500,000 including thousands of dollars for some of the most sophisticated equipment ever used underwater.

The equipment included two hand-held cesium magnetometers, specially developed for his hunt. They can detect buried treasures better than ordinary metal detectors.

He said the expedition succeeded partly because of the magnetometers and partly due to the discovery of a 17th century log giving the Concepcion's location.

Under a legal agreement reached with the Dominican Government, it gets half of the revenues accruing from his find and first pick of any objects it wants to keep.

But the Dominicans are so impressed with his work that one of their warships is currently guarding the waters near the discovery to discourage pirates.

"It is like being turned loose in a museum with all the boxes open down there," Mr. Webber said.

Locked in coral

"It's cache after cache of tre-

asure, the only problem is that after all these years, the wreckage of the ship has merged with the coral," he said. He and his crew are hauling up bits of coral and extracting items of value.

Among the items brought in so far are a 90-kilogramme clump of solid fused silver coins that contained loose coins in a hollow centre, pieces of Chinese porcelain, olive jars, candlestick holders, cannon balls and a silver holy water sprinkler.

He estimated that so far he and his divers have put in only 120 hours underwater bringing up treasure. Mr. Webber said he will return to the site tomorrow and begin a six-month long expedition next week.

Through the centuries, dozens of fortune hunters have searched for the Concepcion and it was found once before — in 1687.

Then the American shipwright named William Phips managed to retrieve some 32 tons of silver and other goods from the wreckage.

It was the discovery of Mr. Phips' log last spring that gave Mr. Webber one of his biggest breaks. The log was found by marine historian Jack Haskins, who told reporters yesterday only 180 of the Concepcion's 550-man crew, which included a small army sent to protect the treasure from pirates, managed to survive the wreck.

Mr. Webber has been diving and organising treasure hunts since he was 20 and frequently in the past had to work at other jobs to raise the funds for new hunts.

But in the past two years, he has founded his own company and sold shares to investors to get the funds to develop a new technology of underwater treasure hunting.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are likely to display a bad temper today, so make a definite point to stop, look and listen to what others have in mind, and you can then turn today's troubles to your benefit.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care you don't irk higher-ups in any way and this becomes a good day for you. Use tact in handling business affairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You had better clear up pending duties before you go delving into new activities. Take steps to improve your health.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Steer clear of one who is too demanding and handle any personal matters exclusively. Thing along logical lines.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have more abundance in the days ahead. Sidestep a possible argument with associates. Be wise.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you budget your time well, you can handle today's work in good fashion and then look into new outlets that appeal to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Entertaining those you like in a simple and wholesome way now is better than spending a lot of money foolishly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Assist family members in attaining their most cherished aims. Keep busy at duties that can bring you added income in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Much care in motion of all kind is important now, since there are dangerous conditions around you. Be more proud of yourself.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Showing more devotion to the one you love is wise, but don't go overboard by spending more than you can afford.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find the best way to handle personal affairs and do nothing to upset a family member. Avoid one who is depressive.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may want to get even with one who has annoyed you, but it's to your best interest to go on with your regular routines.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Seek the advice you need in personal matters from an older person of experience and then use it wisely. Be more optimistic.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ107643 ♠J83 ♣Q92
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKJ10762 ♠A873 ♠6 ♣8
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass Pass
2 ♠ 3 ♣ 3 ♣ 4 ♣
4 ♣ 5 ♣ Dble. Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ873 ♠5 ♠J7 ♣109662
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ83 ♠Q1076 ♠K9 ♣A72
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A93 ♠K109754 ♣AJ107
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Dble. Pass 1 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠852 ♠1107 ♠86 ♣KQ983
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Dble. Pass 2 ♠
Pass 2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ10762 ♠AQ103 ♣KJ109
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?

Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J954 ♠AQ1072 ♠1095
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ Dble. ?
What do you bid now?

Arab League to aid Uganda

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — The Arab League has signed an agreement in Cairo to give technical aid to Uganda. Uganda Radio announced today.

The radio, monitored here, said the League would send 20 Arab experts to Uganda to work in various fields, including medicine, education and the Uganda Development Corporation. Uganda signed a similar agreement for Arab aid in December 1977.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| One sterling | 2.0165/85 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.9970/85 | Dutch guilders |
| | 29.10/15 | Belgian francs |
| | 196.00/196.30 | Japanese yen |
| | 4.3425/45 | Swedish crowns |
| | 5.0490/5110 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 5.1410/35 | Danish crowns |

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Share prices closed Thursday narrowly higher after a quiet session and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 3.3p at 483.2. Initially some shares firmed as much as 11p on renewed small support but gains were reduced as demand subsided and some profit taking set in, dealers said. Government bonds scored rises of up to 1/4. Gold shares firmed slightly with the bullion price while U.S. and Canadian shares moved up in line with home markets.

Jordan Times Daily Guide

BBC RADIO

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| GMT | 13.30 Radio Theatre |
| 04.40 Newsday | 14.15 Litterbox |
| 04.50 Piano Style | 14.30 Musical Mystery Tour |
| 04.55 Financial News | 15.00 Radio Newswatch |
| 05.00 News: 24 Hours | 15.15 Outlook |
| 05.30 Sarah Ward | 16.00 News: Commentary |
| 05.45 World Today | 16.15 Science in Action |
| 06.00 Newsday: Press Review | 16.45 World Today |
| 06.30 A City and its Music | 17.00 News: Book Choice |
| 07.00 News: 24 Hours | 17.15 Music now |
| 07.30 Sarah Ward | 17.45 Sports Round-Up |
| 07.45 Meridian News | 18.00 News: News about Britain |
| 08.00 News: Reflections | 18.15 Radio Newswatch |
| 08.15 News: Press Review | 18.30 Sports |
| 08.30 World Today | 19.00 Outlook |
| 08.40 Financial News | 19.30 Stock Market Report |
| 09.00 Look Ahead | 19.45 About Britain |
| 09.15 Music Now | 20.00 News: 24 Hours |
| 09.30 Meridian News | 20.15 Chinese Herbal Medicine |
| 09.45 Science in Action | 21.00 World Radio Club |
| 10.00 News: News about Britain | 21.15 Sarah and Company |
| 11.15 Face of England | 21.45 Scotland Today |
| 12.00 Radio Newswatch | 22.00 News: World Today |
| 12.15 Mh World | 22.25 Book Choice |
| 12.45 Sports Round-up | 22.45 News: Commentary |
| 13.00 News: 24 Hours | |

VOICE OF AMERICA

| | |
|---|---|
| GMT | 19.00 News Roundup, reports, opinion, analysis |
| 03.30 The Breakfast Show | 19.30 VOA Magazine: America, science, culture, letters |
| 06.30 News: pop music, America, science, culture, letters | 20.00 Special English: news |
| 17.00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis | 20.15 Music USA (Live) |
| 17.30 Dateline | 21.00 VOA World Report |
| 18.00 Special English: news, culture: "The Living Earth," | 22.00 News: Correspondents' reports, background, letters, media, comments, analysis |
| 18.30 Country Music USA | |

JORDAN TELEVISION

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| CHANNEL 3: | 20.00 News in Arabic |
| 10.00 Quran | 20.30 Arabic programme |
| 10.15 Caravan | 21.00 Arabic cinema |
| 10.30 Albert | 21.15 Crown Court |
| 11.00 Religious programme | 22.00 News in Arabic |
| 11.30 Religious programme | |
| 12.25 Emergency | |
| 13.00 Soccer | |
| 16.30 Captain Lou's team | |
| 17.40 Arabic series | |
| 18.00 Space adventure | |
| 19.00 Religious programme | |

RADIO JORDAN

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7.00 Sign on | 14.30 French Pop Stars |
| 7.01 Morning show | 15.00 Concert hour |
| 7.30 News Bulletin | 16.00 News summary |
| 7.40 Morning show | 16.15 Pedagogical pop |
| 10.00 News Headlines | 16.30 Old favourites |
| 10.10 Morning show | 17.00 Centres of Civilization |
| 10.30 My Kind of Music | 17.30 Radiotheque |
| 10.40 Listeners' choice | 18.00 News summary |
| 11.00 News headlines | 18.05 Faces and Places |
| 12.00 Radiotheque | 18.30 Stars unlimited |
| 13.00 News Summary | 19.00 News bulletin |
| 13.05 Radiotheque | 19.10 Music |
| 14.00 News Bulletin | 19.30 Sign off |
| 14.10 Music | |

AMMAN AIRPORT

| ARRIVALS: | DEPARTURES: |
|--|----------------------------|
| 7.50 Cairo | 7.30 Aqaba |
| 9.15 Kuwait | 8.45 Beirut (MEA) |
| 9.30 Ras Al Khuma, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GF) | 9.55 Cairo (RJ) |
| 10.00 Aqaba | 11.30 Frankfurt |
| 11.00 Kuwait (KAC) | 12.45 Kuwait (KAC) |
| 13.00 Jeddah, Medina (SDI) | 13.00 Cairo |
| 13.30 New York | 14.45 Medina, Jeddah (SDI) |
| 17.00 Paris | 18.00 Jeddah |
| 17.15 Rome | 18.30 Damascus |
| 17.30 Paris, Beirut (AF) | 19.00 Cairo |
| 17.30 Madrid, Athens | 19.30 Beirut |
| 18.00 London, Geneva | 20.00 Dubai, Karachi |
| 18.30 Cairo | 22.55 Doha, Muscat (RJ/GF) |
| 19.00 Beirut (MEA) | 02.15 Tehran |
| 20.45 Damascus | |
| 21.15 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH) | |
| 23.40 Jeddah | |
| 23.59 Cairo | |

EMERGENCIES

| Doctors: | Police (19741) |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Amman: | Al Awdah |
| Najaf Al Khadra (56120) | Al Awdah (5622) |
| Ramza Muzaww (56788) | Irbid: |
| Irbid: | Theshat |
| Muhammad Al Ta'an (3711) | Wah Sanu |
| Zarqa: | Muhammad |
| Mazen Hanna | Zarqa: |
| Pharmacies: | Al Andalus |
| Amman: | Tank: |
| Nerookh | Ramtha (37249) |
| Shadi (25655) | Ka (17263) |
| | University (1001) 21 |
| | Al Subra (121201) |
| | Al Subra |

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| American Centre | Tel. 41529 |
| British Council | 36147-8 |
| French Cultural Centre | 37069 |
| Goethe Institute | 41902 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 42020 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 24049 |
| Haya Arts Centre | 65106 |
| Hussein Youth Centre | 67181 |
| W.C.A. | 41793 |
| W.M.A. | 42531 |
| Amman Municipal Library | 37112 |
| Universities of Jordan Library | 63111 |
| U.S. Library | 36191 |
| Folklore Museum | 36191 |

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Ambulance (government) | Tel. 75111 |
| Civil defence rescue | 2491-4 |
| Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) | 3631-2 |
| Municipal water service (emergency) | 3711-3 |
| Police headquarters | 39141 |
| Najaf river patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency | 31111, 37777 |
| Airport information (ALIA) | 55706 |
| Jordan Television | 73111 |
| Radio, English Section | 74124 |
| Fire headquarters | 22790 |

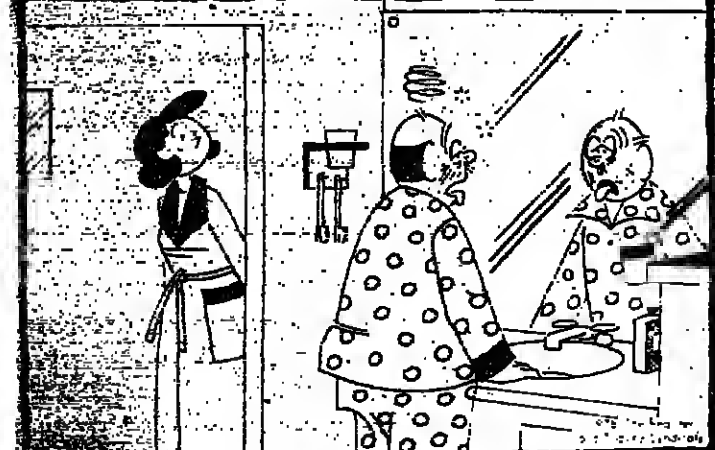
CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Al Hamm Theatre | Tel. 230-448 |
| Al Sha'b Art Gallery | 238-527 |
| American Centre | 553-362 |
| Arab Cultural Centre | 333-722 |
| Bulgarian Cultural Centre | 557-001 |
| British Cultural Centre | 333-504 |
| Democratic Republic Cultural Centre | 333-932 |
| French Cultural Centre | 330-664 |
| Kabbah Theatre | 222-016 |
| National Museum | 114-454 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 225-650 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 334-003 |
| Umayyad Art Gallery | 334-619 |
| Zaharra Public Library | 111-318 |

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Ambulance (government) | Tel. 90 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 118-339 |
| Electric Power Co. (repair) | 223-067 |
| Fire headquarters | 91 |
| Information | 9597 |
| Municipal water service | 115-500 |

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



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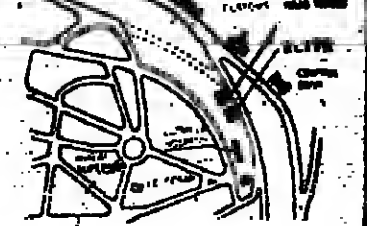
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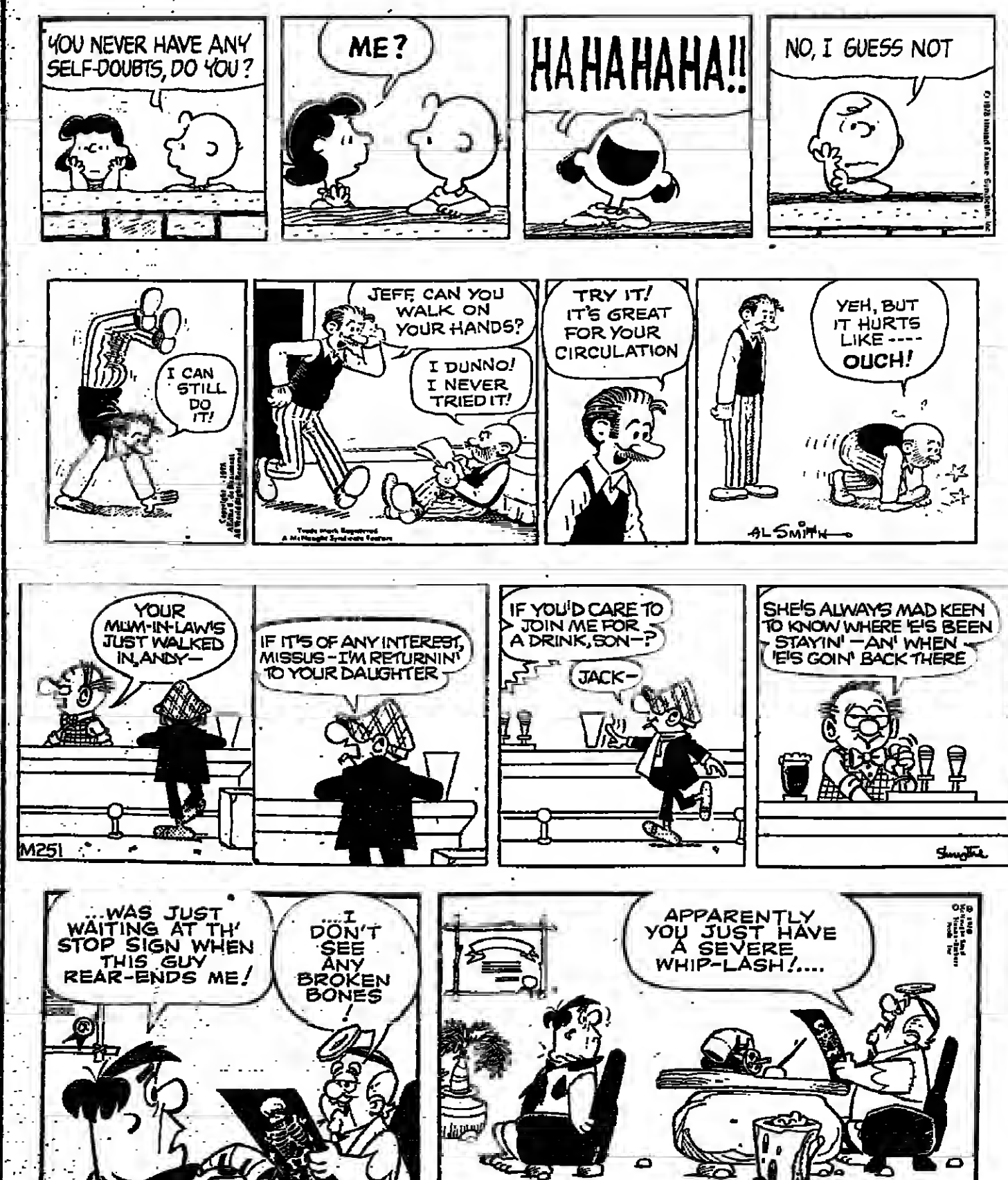
Jabal Amman First Circle
Tel. 21083. Jabal Hussein behind
American Cinema Tel. 21781.
Jabal Lawehbeh Hawwa Circle
Tel. 30646. Zarqa Cinema Near
Street Tel. 82011. Irbid Baghdad
Street Tel. 2408. Naour opposite
the municipality Tel. 26. Madaba
King Abdullah Street Tel. 180.
Mafraq Tel. 194. KERAK, Irbid
opposite Ajloun crossroads. Sun-
day.

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Interior minister rules out negotiations with ETA guerrillas

Spanish forces search for killers of Madrid's governor

MADRID, Jan. 4 (R)—More than 4,000 Spanish police and para-military civil guards today hunted the Basque separatist killers of the military governor of Madrid. Traffic was snarled up around the capital by police roadblocks set up immediately after Major-General Constantino Ortin Gil, 63, was gunned down outside his home yesterday.

The Basque guerrilla group ETA last night claimed responsibility for the killing—a day after announcing what it called “an armed campaign against the Spanish armed forces hierarchy.” Some police sources speculated

that General Ortin Gil's killers were hidden in a “safe house” in the city. The speed with which ETA claimed the attack suggested the organisation felt its gunmen were safe, the sources said. ETA does not normally acknowledge its

actions until its men have eluded security forces.

ETA said its offensive against the military would intensify unless major concessions were granted to the Basque region, for which ETA demands independence.

But Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa last night categorically rejected negotiations with the organisation, saying: “The hands of the government cannot be stained with the blood of ETA assassins.”

Politicians and newspapers today saw the murder as a clear attempt to provoke the conservative armed forces. The president of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party, Carlos Garaicoechea, said: “The intention is clearly to force at any price destabilisation and military intervention in Euzkadi (the Basque country).”

The ruling Democratic Centre Union described the killing as a provocation of the military, an attack on the country's democratic institutions and an attempt to sour the climate for general elections due next March 1.

Office bombed

A powerful bomb damaged the local passport office in the northern Basque city of Bilbao early today but two policemen on duty escaped injury, police said.

The bomb shattered windows and damaged the office entrance but had little effect inside the building where the two officers were posted.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the blast but police said they suspected the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA.

General Haig would face “uphill struggle” in presidential race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (R)—General Alexander Haig's announcement that he will resign in the middle of the year as NATO supreme commander has inevitably touched off political speculation that he could be a 1980 Republican presidential candidate.

But if he intends to run it will be an uphill struggle, with not much time in hand before the first primary election in New Hampshire 13 months from now.

Announcing in Casteau, Belgium yesterday that he intended to resign his NATO post on June 30, he said he “categorically” had “no political plans at the moment.” It is felt here he wants to sound out the political scene carefully before

making any decision.

While his name is not unknown to ordinary Americans, he would face several obstacles to becoming a serious candidate. One necessary ingredient for a proper campaign is a solid power base and General Haig does not appear to have one.

He has also been away from the United States and out of first-hand touch with American politics since he took up his appointment as NATO supreme commander in late 1974.

Also against him is the fact that there is already a strong field of potential candidates for the Republican nomination next year.

The “military man” tag could be held against him by some voters, but just as easily it could be a plus to others who remember that one of the most popular presidents of recent times was a republican who initially made his name as a military leader—Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Potentially damaging could be General Haig's association with former President Richard Nixon, who was forced to resign in disgrace over the Watergate scandal. He was White House chief of staff during Watergate.

However, General Haig was not tainted by Watergate and he has

generally been given credit for maintaining some form of stability in the White House during the darkest days of Mr. Nixon's tenure.

He is also credited with playing a major role in persuading the former president to resign rather than face the prospect of impeachment by the House of Representatives and drag the country through an agonising political upheaval.

His reputation for integrity, limitless energy, patience, tact and unswerving devotion to duty helped him to emerge from the trying days of Watergate to become Mr. Ford's chief of staff briefly and then return to active military duty as NATO commander.

One advantage General Haig has over most other military men is that he is no stranger to the political scene. Before serving as White House chief of staff he was also former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's assistant at the National Security Council.

He once said: “I've had 12 years experience in Washington at the high policy levels in defence and at the White House. I can state that the military background is a very good cauldron for subsequent duty on civilian status in the bureaucracy.”

Pope takes breather as abortion issue rages on

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 4 (R)—Pope John Paul left here today for two days rest and prayer at his nearby summer residence at Castelgandolfo, leaving behind him a growing storm over the Vatican's renewed attack on abortion.

The Pope has come in for heavy criticism in recent days for his strong stand against abortion. Three times since Christmas he has spoken out publicly for the rights of the unborn and his words were echoed by Italian Cardinals and Bishops in New Year messages.

The chief magistrate at Camerino, north of Rome, today filed a complaint charging contempt of parliament over the message delivered by Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, Archbishop of Florence. Cardinal Benelli described abortion as “an infective tumour to be eradicated.”

The magistrate, Giovanni Sabalich, said the words “disturbed the conscience of the majority of Italians and went beyond the bounds of a religious homily into illegality.” He referred to an article in the Italian penal code prescribing up to three years jail for insulting the republic or its institutions.

Several pro-abortion groups have denounced the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church for what they call interference and clerical reaction.

Says Australian official Vietnam sanctioned mass exodus of “boat people”

HONG KONG, Jan. 4 (R)—Another 3,000 Vietnamese refugees could be heading for Hong Kong amid Australian allegations today that Vietnam has officially sanctioned the mass exodus of “boat people.”

Australian Immigration Minister Michael MacKellar said in Canberra that “unscrupulous merchants in human cargoes,” responsible to the Vietnamese Government, were charging up to \$4,000 for a place on a boat.

He said his information suggested that two freighters, packed with a total of about 5,000 refugees off Manila and Hong Kong, were part of this operation.

A third, carrying another 3,000, had been due to leave Ho Chi Minh City over Christmas, and a fourth vessel now loading 2,500 to 3,000 refugees was expected to head for Darwin, north Australia.

The Far Eastern Economic Review, a Hong Kong-based weekly, today said observers in Vietnam's Mekong Delta had spotted a freighter with about 3,000 refugees apparently leaving there for Hong Kong around Christmas time.

It said the two freighters now off

Hong Kong and the Philippines spent several days in a Me River tributary taking 5,000 refugees aboard.

The captains of both ship Huey Fong and the Tung An said they picked up the refugees on the high seas.

The magazine alleged the Vietnamese Government earned \$25 million from running the operation.

In Washington, U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, chairman Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, called on Hong Kong the Philippines to grant temporary asylum to the refugees about two vessels.

But Hong Kong responded calling for much more help overseas in resettling boat people who sought refuge in South Asian countries.

A government spokesman Hong Kong was providing temporary home to more than genuine “boat people” waited up to a year to settlement.

The freighter has lain at off Hong Kong for 13 days the British authorities still barring its entry.

Portugal orders damaged oil tanker towed from its water

LISBON, Jan. 4 (R)—Portugal last night ordered the crippled Greek supertanker Andros Patria to be towed out of the country's 200-mile economic zone as quickly as possible.

The 218,000-tonne tanker was being towed towards Lisbon by two tugs. The Dutch salvage firm in charge of the operation wants it to be dry-docked there for repairs to a gas in the hull through which oil is leaking. Spanish agents for

the salvage firm planned to pump out the remaining 150,000 tonnes of oil remaining on board.

But the Portuguese Government said in a statement last night it had ordered the holed tanker to quit Portugal's water “as rapidly as possible” because it was still leaking oil. The Andros Patria was not authorised to pump out its oil into another vessel while within 200 miles of the Portuguese coast.

Hotel magnate Conrad Hilton dies at 91

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (R)—Conrad Hilton, the millionaire hotelier whose chain of skyscraper monuments spanned the globe, died here last night of pneumonia, a spokesman for his company said. He was 91.

Mr. Hilton, whose organisation made profits of \$40 million in 1977, had been admitted to St. John's Hospital here on Sunday with what was described as a congestive complaint.

Probably the best-known hotel owner in the world, he began his career in hotel-keeping by carrying luggage from a train station to a small hotel run by his father. He bought his own first hotel in 1919 in the booming oil town of Cisco, Texas.

Today the Hilton empire embraces about 210 hotels in the U.S. and 74 throughout the world, with six under construction. Latest additions include hotels in Lahore, Pakistan, Abu Dhabi, and Fujairah in the United Arab Emirates.

A tall, affable globetrotter who liked to say man was “capable of anything he can dream,” Mr. Hilton made most of his money by supplying hotel management skill and working capital. Usually he retained one-third of the profits

from the hotels which he operated for governments and private interests.

One of his own cherished dreams came true in 1949 when he went down in hotel history as the “man who bought the Waldorf Astoria,” New York's famous luxury hotel.

A resident of the exclusive Bel-Air district of Los Angeles, Mr. Hilton was married three times. His first wife, Mary Barron, bore him three sons who helped to run the Hilton empire.

He later wed film-actress Zsa Zsa Gabor but the marriage was dissolved in 1947. They had one daughter, Francesca. Another film star briefly joined the Hilton family when Elizabeth Taylor married Conrad Junior, but the partnership lasted less than a year.

Mr. Hilton is survived by his third wife, the former Mary Kelly, who had been a long-time friend before their marriage and worked here for United Airlines.

Although often thought to be a Texan, Mr. Hilton was born in the small New Mexico town of San Antonio on Christmas Day, 1887. His father, August Hilton, was a Norwegian migrant who worked as grocer, postmaster and coffin-maker.

Negotiations fail to end W. Germany's steel strike

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, Jan. 4 (R)—Attempts to settle a five week-old strike by 57,000 West German steel workers failed today after marathon union-management negotiations, a political mediator in the strike said.

Friedhelm Farthmann, labour minister for the state of North Rhine Westphalia, said the positions of the two sides were irreconcilable.

Employers and officials of the

metal union began negotiations yesterday and talked for more than 15 hours. Late last night the union unexpectedly put forward a new compromise proposal on which the two sides failed to reach an agreement. Mr. Farthmann reported.

The strike, which began on Nov. 28, involves about 100,000 steel workers on the Ruhr, in Bremen and Osnabrueck. The union has made the gradual introduction of the 35-hour week a key demand in the talks.

USSR is faced with plethora of troubled borders

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP)—Serious trouble spots are developing along vast areas of the Soviet Union's non-European borders—more problems than the Soviet have faced at one time since World War II, Western diplomatic analysts say. Clearly, it has the Kremlin worried.

Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan all have had periods of turmoil before, but never have all been so unstable simultaneously.

Complicating the picture is China, which has a troubled 6,960-kilometre border with the Soviet Union and has just opened diplomatic relations with the United States.

It adds up to this: with the exception of Mongolia, Kremlin strategists are now faced with uncertainty in every country on their borders from the Middle East to the Pacific.

In addition to developments in China, the Kremlin must consider: —Iran, which separates the Soviet Union from the Persian Gulf and has ethnic links to Azerbaijanis and Turkmenis living in the USSR, has been wracked by rioting aimed at deposing the Shah. Iran has been pro-West, but also supplies the Soviet with natural gas. And the foreign policy of any successor would be hard to predict.

—In Turkey, a NATO member whose government has taken steps

toward normalising relations with Moscow, martial law has been declared after rioting in the eastern part of the country.

—In Afghanistan, the Soviets have become deeply involved in the survival of a fragile regime. In Pakistan, whose border with Afghanistan comes within a few kilometres of the Soviet Union, deposed Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is appealing a death sentence — which, if carried out, could split his nation.

The Peking regime capped a year of vigorous diplomatic activity by normalising relations with the United States—a move that prompted uneasiness in the Kremlin.

Diplomatic sources are uncertain what to expect now. They say it is possible to argue that the Russians' concern over developments in Asia and China will make them more accommodating toward the West—or that they will do anything they can to prove that expectation wrong.

“I don't think there's been a time since the war when the Soviets have had to cope with so many problems at the same time,” said one senior Western envoy. “They are masters at the international chess board but there are too many imponderables at present to move with confidence in one game, let alone in several.”

One factor the Kremlin must consider is whether its own Mos-

lem population could be swept up in the Islamic revival in the Arab world, Iran and Pakistan. One in seven Soviet citizens is a Moslem. The stakes are greatest in Iran.

The Soviet press has accused the United States of spreading “new provocative fabrications” about Soviet threats to justify its own use of “gunboat diplomacy.” Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, has charged repeatedly in recent days that the United States is interfering in Iran's affairs.

When the recent troubles began, the Soviet press reflected the official view that the Shah was preferable to any alternative and printed Western news service dispatches from Tehran. Now Pravda has a correspondent in Tehran reporting on the “popular uprising.”

By contrast, there has been little comment on the situation in Turkey, which is strategically placed between the Soviet Union and the Middle East. Diplomatic sources say the Soviets are used to periodic unrest in Turkey. The official news agency Tass blamed the troubles there on “provocations of the right extremists.”

The Soviets prefer Premier Bulent Ecevit's leftist coalition to a conservative or military government because he has taken steps to normalise relations with Moscow, diplomats say.

The USSR is more deeply

committed to seeing the fragile regime of Premier Nur Mohammad Taraki hold on in Afghanistan. To insure this, Western diplomats say, the Soviet have increased the number of advisers by four times to 5,000 since Mr. Taraki seized power last April.

Last month Mr. Taraki came to Moscow to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union that is sure to increase concern in the West, as well as in Peking, that Afghanistan has become a new base for Soviet adventurism, particularly in Iran and Pakistan.

The Kremlin has backed a regime that is deeply unpopular with Afghanistan's Moslem and tribal population, diplomats say. The programme of marxist industrialisation the government has proclaimed is getting substantial attention in the Soviet press, but it could create the same conditions that touched off unrest in Iran. An important part of the opposition to the Shah is based on conservative Moslem objections to his methods in modernising Iran.

In Pakistan, the Soviet Union—along with the West and Peking—is keeping a wary eye while waiting for the decision on whether Mr. Bhutto will be executed. Such a move could touch off demonstrations by Bhutto supporters that would pose a threat to Pakistan's unity.

New patterns of growth for a small planet

By Janet Ades

No one knows for sure the exact physical limits of our finite planet. It has become apparent, however, that we are running up against limits of some kind. Unemployment, inflation, pollution, energy and food shortages, unequal distribution of capital and resources all point to a need for alternatives to our traditional growth patterns.

How to achieve this was the topic explored at the 47th annual Couchiching Conference, sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs in August. Some 200 delegates from the public and private sectors met near Toronto to consider the concepts of growth in a conserving society.

In his opening address, Mr. Maurice Strong, former Chairman of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), of Canada, said that although there are physical limits to growth, “the limits we are beginning to confront

today are not primarily physical. They are limits of political and social will and of adequate institutional means to assure careful use of the earth's resources and equitable distribution of benefits and costs resulting from their use.”

These limits do not however require us to abandon growth, he stressed. They demand a more mature kind of growth that is less physically oriented and less demanding of resources and the environment.

This new growth, echoed by most of the speakers, would emphasise quality rather than quantity, cooperation rather than competition, and wise, efficient use of resources. For the industrialised countries, this would require a basic change in the values and expectations of people, a virtual cultural revolution.

No country can, however, make the transition to the “new growth” conserving society in isolation. As

Mr. Strong stressed, it requires the full participation and active cooperation of the developing countries. Mr. Mahbub ul Haq, Director of Policy, Planning and Programme Review at the World Bank, conveyed the interdependence of our globe in some statistics on the United States:

“Forty per cent of exports are to the developing countries; one out of every three acres produces for export; one out of every eight jobs is dependent on exports to the developing countries.”

But the developing countries face different problems. Speaking for the Third World, Mr. Haq said that economic growth still remains a necessity. Conservation and environmental concerns are luxuries in the Third World, he said. Less developed nations are not so much worried about the quality of life as about life itself.

The problems of resource conservation and new environmental

standards must take a second place to the problems of development. But this development, he said, “should be built around our people, not our people around development. And we would like to focus on new development styles, centred around the basic needs of our societies.” And as Mr. Strong pointed out, if the needs of the developing world could be translated into real market demand, it would provide the kind of dramatic stimulus that would start the world's economic wheels turning vigorously again.

But, he cautioned, there is a danger in talking about problems on a global basis, that we will lapse into thinking that all solutions to them can be mounted only at the global level. Most of the actions required must be taken at the local and national levels. And the conference cited many examples of local efforts that are part of the solution, including community projects aimed at energy con-

servation, food production and recycling wastes. Jacques Gerin, assistant deputy minister of Environment Canada, underlined that measures which are often locally significant, cumulatively have undeniable potential for impact. “And why not seek solutions?” he asked. A focus on aggregates, on national figures and national policies would risk limiting us to traditional options that are centralised, capital intensive and depleting of resources. Local projects, on the other hand, generate wealth that stays in the community and provide jobs.

This decentralised, self-reliant strategy may also be the best way for the Third World countries to develop, Dr. Haq noted. Citing the differences between the development routes chosen by Pakistan, his home country, and China, he stressed that “the difference here was that a fundamental political choice was

made in China to go a certain route.... And then flowed from it the relevant technology, improvisation, indigenous experimentation, and a sense of national self-confidence that if there is a Chinese problem there can be a Chinese solution.” Speaking about both industrialised and developing nations, he added that “the choice has to be made originally not as a technocratic choice but as a political choice as to what are the development objectives and goals of society,” stressing that technology must be developed within our own political, cultural, social frameworks.

But self-reliant strategies require that people become involved. “The capacity of governments to act depends in the final analysis on the will of the people,” said Mr. Strong. By creating an awareness of the issues involved, conferences such as the Couchiching Conference may help create that will.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOFAR

NIXEV

SIBOPH

PHILSO

Now arrange the circled letters from the jumbles to form the surprise answer, as guessed by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: SKULL, RABBI, ANGINA, COMPEL
Answer: A dog that sounds like a boxer — A PUG

THE Daily Crossword

By Ann V. Jerni

ACROSS

1 Ring stone

5 Field

9 Lowlier

13 Cawed away

14 Check or knob

15 Elegance

16 Recorded

18 Keelbilled birds

19 — du Diable

20 Track part

21 Ousts

23 Canopies

25 Soft voice

26 Clock setting letters

27 Rental abbr.

28 GOP men

31 Mountain in Greece

34 Readiness

36 Greek colony

38 Zany siblings of the theater

41 Skool

42 Speech defect

43 Beverages

44 Saturn's wife

45 Shake (trush)

47 For each letter

49 Foyers

51 Engineering

55 Mc Dallas

57 City on the Rhine

58 Succor

59 Gallus's canvas

60 Awaited developments

63 Dine at home

65 Dine at home

66 Unduly curious

67 Cornery

68 Do a house hold chore

51 Engineering

24 Sports group

25 Mine

27 — as!

29 Land

30 Go by

31 Prem

32 Bough

33 Home

35 Spine

36 Soak

37 Jo

38 In art

40 Party

48 Kapt

49 Ache

50 Blind

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Pontiff's cape

2 Apertures

3 Inquire

4 Looked with evil

5 — Abebe

6 Unruffled

7 Bravi

8 Borgnine

9 Decorous

10 Androus

11 Single part

12 Cite show

13 Exude

17 Skatebird

22 Drop in on

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